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EXTRAORDINARY

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PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 7th November 1950

No. F.184-I/50-L.—Under Rule 55 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament, the Speaker has been pleased to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly published for general information:—

BILL No. 79 OF 1950

A Bill further to amend the Delhi Laws Act, 1915

BE it enacted by Parliament as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Delhi Laws (Amendment) Act, 1950.

2. Repeal of U.P. Act II of 1901 in its application to certain parts of Delhi.—On and from the day on which the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 (U. P. Act XVII of 1939), is extended, by notification under section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950), to the territory specified in Schedule I to the Delhi Laws Act, 1915 (hereafter in this section referred to as the said Act), the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901 (U. P. Act II of 1901), shall, in its application to the territory so specified, stand repealed, and Schedule III to the said Act shall stand amended in the manner following, namely:—

(i) the entry relating to the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, shall be omitted; and

(ii) in the entry relating to the United Provinces General Clauses Act, 1904, the words and figures “the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901 and” occurring in the fourth column shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, applies to the Shahdara *ilaga* of Delhi, which was taken over from the United Provinces and added to the State of Delhi in 1915 under Delhi Laws Act, 1915. The Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, is no longer law in the State of Uttar Pradesh and the relations between landlord and

tenant are now being regulated by the United Provinces Tenancy Act of 1939. But the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, continues to apply to the Shahdara *ilaga* of the State of Delhi. In order to give the tenants in this *ilaga* the same rights as are now enjoyed by the tenants of the adjoining villages of Uttar Pradesh, it is necessary to make the laws uniform. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the United Provinces Tenancy Act of 1939 to the Shahdara *ilaga* by notification under the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950, and the present Bill, which takes effect on the date of such notification, will formally repeal the Agra Tenancy Act of 1901 and make the necessary consequential amendments in Schedule III to the Delhi Laws Act, 1915.

VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

NEW DELHI;

The 10th October, 1950.

No. F.185-I/50-L.—Under Rule 55 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament, the Speaker has been pleased to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly published for general information:—

BILL No. 80 OF 1950

A Bill to amend the Assam Rifles Act, 1941

BE it enacted by Parliament as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Act, 1950.

2. Amendment of section 2, Act V of 1941.—In section 2 of the Assam Rifles Act, 1941 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), to clause (4) the following words shall be added at the end, namely:—

“and a non-combatant appointed as such, whether before or after the commencement of the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Act, 1950;”.

3. Substitution of new section for section 5, Act V of 1941.—For section 5 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“5. *Classes and rank.*—(1) There may be all or any of the classes of riflemen specified in the table hereunder, namely:—

TABLE

Combatants 1	Non-combatants 2
(i) Subadars-Major.	(i) Hospital attendants.
(ii) Subadars.	(ii) Cooks.
(iii) Jemadars and Transport Jemadars.	(iii) Water-carriers.
(iv) Havildars-Major.	(iv) Cart-men.
(v) Havildars and Dafadars.	(v) Range-warders.
(vi) Nalbands.	(vi) Barbers.
(vii) Naiks.	(vii) Washermen.
(viii) Lance Naiks.	(viii) Sweepers.
(ix) Buglers, riflemen and mule drivers.	

and such grades in each class as the Central Government may from time to time direct.

(2) The persons specified in column 1 of the table in sub-section (1) shall take rank in the order mentioned in that column.”

4. Amendment of section 8, Act V of 1941.—At the end of section 8 of the said Act, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely —

“*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, every non-combatant shall be deemed to be below the rank of a naik.”

5. Amendment of Schedule to Act V of 1941.—In paragraph 2 of the Schedule to the said Act, after the words and bracket “motor driver)”, the words “or as a hospital attendant, cook, water-carrier, cart-man, range-warder, barber, washerman or sweeper” shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In pre-war days, there were two classes of followers in the Assam Rifles, public and private. Public followers comprised menial establishments; and private followers included barbers, washermen, cooks, water-carriers, etc. The former were paid by Government and the latter by subscription from the members of the Assam Rifles.

During the period of the war, followers of both classes were enrolled as non-combatants and paid by Government. When the Indian Army Act ceased to be applicable to the Assam Rifles at the end of the war, the terms of enrolment were no longer available for private followers, there being no provision for their enrolment as non-combatants in the Assam Rifles Act, 1941 (V of 1941). The local authorities feel that it will become extremely difficult to secure the services of private followers for the Assam Rifles in the absence of enrolment facilities. In order to remove this difficulty it has been decided that all followers, private as well as public, should be enrolled in the Assam Rifles as is done in the Indian Army.

In order to give effect to this decision it is proposed to amend the Assam Rifles Act, 1941, as proposed in the Bill.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

NEW DELHI;

The 24th February, 1950.

M. N. KAUL, Secy.

